

author, while instructing the general practitioner in "what not to do" and "what to do" in treatment of diseases of the ear, nose and throat, draws the line at that point where he believes a special training necessary to successfully handle this class of cases. The methods of examination are simplified and the more complicated ones only mentioned in order to show what can be done in such cases by a trained specialist. This is also true of the operative work, the minor operations being described in sufficient detail to enable their successful carrying out by the general practitioner, and the more complicated procedures simply mentioned. Yet we must admit that in trying to simplify the technic and methods used in the examination and treatment of diseases of the nose, throat and ear the author has perhaps in some instances overstepped the boundary and in others given what seems to us unwise advice. For instance the suggestion that deafness may be properly treated by the general practitioner, when it is admitted that a proper diagnosis of the condition requires special training, would seem to us pregnant of distinct harm. Also some of the operations which he describes such as the blocking of the superior laryngeal nerve for the pain of laryngeal tuberculosis, had much better be left to the specialist. Again, the advice that the removal of tonsils with punch forceps "is a method so simple as to be within the power of every doctor to practice" is very bad advice.

The ground covered is very extensive, and there is little doubt but that the usefulness of the average practitioner will be greatly enhanced by the reading of this work, and we believe that H. Clayton Fox, in translating it into English, has brought an important contribution to the medical literature of this country. The illustrations are largely diagrammatic, but numerous and exceptionally illustrative.

G. B. W.

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DISEASES OF THE THROAT, NOSE AND EAR. FOR PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS. By W. G. PORTER, M.B., B.Sc., F.R.C.S. (Edin.). Third edition, fully revised under the Editorship of A. LOGAN TURNER, M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.); Consulting Surgeon, Edinburgh Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, etc. Pp. 300; 79 illustrations, 44 of which are in colors. New York: William Wood & Co.

THE second edition of this little manual was published while the author was in active service with the British Army in 1916, the revision being undertaken by Dr. P. McBride. Major Porter, D.S.O., was killed in action in 1917 and the present edition has been carefully rewritten by Drs. J. Milne Dickie, J. S. Fraser, Douglas Guthrie, W. T. Gardiner and A. Logan Turner, which fact should speak for itself as to the value of the work.

It is essentially a book for the general practitioner, the senior student and the non-specialist, the major operations not being described in detail, the indications for their performance and their general features alone being given. Anatomical descriptions and illustrations of instruments have been omitted, which is a commendable feature in a work of this kind. It is a good type of working manual, of the old-fashioned kind, brought up to date, and should retain the popularity of the two former editions. G. M. C.

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SURGICAL CLINICS OF CHICAGO. Vol. IV, No. 2, April, 1920. Pp. 222; 79 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1920.

AGAIN it is the pleasure of the reviewer to say a good word for the *Clinics*. This number, though smaller than the average, is equally as good if not better than some of the preceding volume numbers. The same high standard is maintained in both the contributors and the subject-matter.

The *Clinics* is famous for the variety and interest of the subjects. In fact very often one gets a much more interesting and instructive grasp of a subject read here than he could obtain from a text-book.

The number is full of excellent ideas.

E. L. E.

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PASTEUR. THE HISTORY OF A MIND. By EMILE DUCLAUX, late member of the Institute of France, Professor at the Sorbonne and Director of the Pasteur Institute. Translated by ERWIN F. SMITH and FLORENCE HEDGES, Pathologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Pp. 363; 35 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1920.

Nor the least interesting part of this delightful volume is the introduction. Here the translators give the life history of the author, Duclaux-Ducleaux, the pupil and friend of Pasteur, in himself a genius. The first part of the book proper deals with the predecessors and teachers of Pasteur, Haüy, Weiss, Delafosse, Biot and Herschel, and shows how Pasteur acquired the taste for researches of a certain type. Altogether there are eight parts to the book, each divided into its component chapters, and comprising in the main the following subjects: Works on crystallography; lactic and alcoholic fermentations; spontaneous generations; wines and vinegars; studies on the diseases of silkworms; studies on beer; studies on the etiology of microbial diseases and the study of viruses and vaccines. Most interesting are the studies on silkworms.

In these pages, as elsewhere in the book, one may follow the workings of Pasteur's mind, or at least the analysis of thought and motives as elaborated by Duclaux. The study of viruses and vaccines, including the chapters on rabies is absorbing. Throughout one is held by the fact that one receives not only the results of successful research, but the pathways leading to success are mapped out and detailed, and the failures and mistakes of a great intellect are impartially laid bare.

A. G. M.

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PERSONAL BEAUTY AND RACIAL BETTERMENT. By KNIGHT DUNLAP, professor of Experimental Psychology in the Johns Hopkins University. Pp. 95. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company, 1920.

THE author presents for consideration a conception of beauty which differs from that found in poetry, song and romance. Beauty is of importance from the point of view of the race and of civilization. In the detailed character of beauty, stature, bodily proportions, features, hair, fat, muscular tonicity and poise are considered. (Incidentally it may be saddening to the reader to see that lack of the pate-hair is a fatal bar to beauty.) The combination of these characteristics is the expression of the potentiality of the individual and shows what he is capable of doing for the species. The most beautiful woman and the handsomest man are the persons we would choose to be coparents of our children. The procreation of children is considered the predominant ideal in marriage. Human beauty is a sign of fitness for parenthood. The conservation of beauty is the problem of the present day and of all time.

These, in brief, are some of the main points brought out by the author. Prostitution, the effect of war, the stage and other factors are discussed in their relationship to beauty and sex-selection and breeding.

A. G. M.

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THE OPIUM MONOPOLY. By ELLEN N. LA MOTTE. Pp. 84. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1920.

MISS LA MOTTE's small book is an interesting statistical study of the opium production and sale in various English colonies. She makes out a rather strong case against the British Government's monopoly and open sale of this insidious drug. A large number of Englishmen recognize the immorality of the opium trade which flourishes under the British flag. The evil is well recognized in England. As such is the case it does not seem to be appropriate for an American to write a diatribe against a trade which is totally English and of which enlightened Englishmen are well aware and against which they have frequently protested. It does not seem

incumbent upon us Americans at any time, and particularly at the present time, to call attention to any moral obliquity which exists in England and her colonies. Nor does it seem that Miss La Motte has presented sufficiently strong evidence against the opium trade to warrant the publication of a book such as this, written by an alien. Furthermore, there are enough evils existing in this country, and no one who has read *The Backwash of War* can fail to appreciate that the author is well able to ferret out and to discover all that is disagreeable, for the correction of which Miss La Motte could apply herself with greater advantage than attempting to judge the turpitude of other nations.

J. H. M., JR.

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PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY. By ERNEST H. STARLING, M.D.; Jodrell Professor of Physiology, University College, London. Third edition. Pp. 1315; 579 illustrations. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1920.

THIS third edition of Starling's *Physiology* is generally well balanced in presenting the various phases of the subject from the underlying physical and chemical basis to the outlying topics, which are far-reaching in clinical application. The introduction epitomizes the text in considering the phenomena of living matter as based on adaptations which are reactive "adjustments of internal to external relations." Topical arrangement of the text gives general physiology 164 pages, mechanisms of movement and sensation 462 pages, mechanisms of nutrition 608 pages and reproduction 48.

Characteristic features of marked value are frequent paragraphs on comparative anatomy and physiology, full illustrations by excellent diagrams, notably of nerve pathways and consideration of general physiology. Discussion of practical topics gives evidence of scope and up-to-date character, *e. g.*, defence of the organism against infection, nourishment and protection of the eye, referred pain, spinal shock, speech, voice-production, vitamins, etc. In a masterly manner, both as regards text and illustration, Dr. H. Hartridge revises the section on sense organs, and is entirely responsible for the chapters on vision. But fifty additional pages allotted to vision tend to overbalance other equally important topics. One wonders when it appears first among the senses whether the innovation is to honor the writer or the function. Starling's distinguished investigations in the field of nutritional mechanisms account for the especially scientific presentation of these subjects. He includes latest developments in regard to functions of each system often adding interest with descriptions of methods and apparatus by which experiments are made.